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THE FUTURE  
OF  
COLD PEACE

IN THE LIGHT OF THE  
NEW ECONOMIC FACTS  
OF THE WORLD

BY  
JOHN W. GILSON

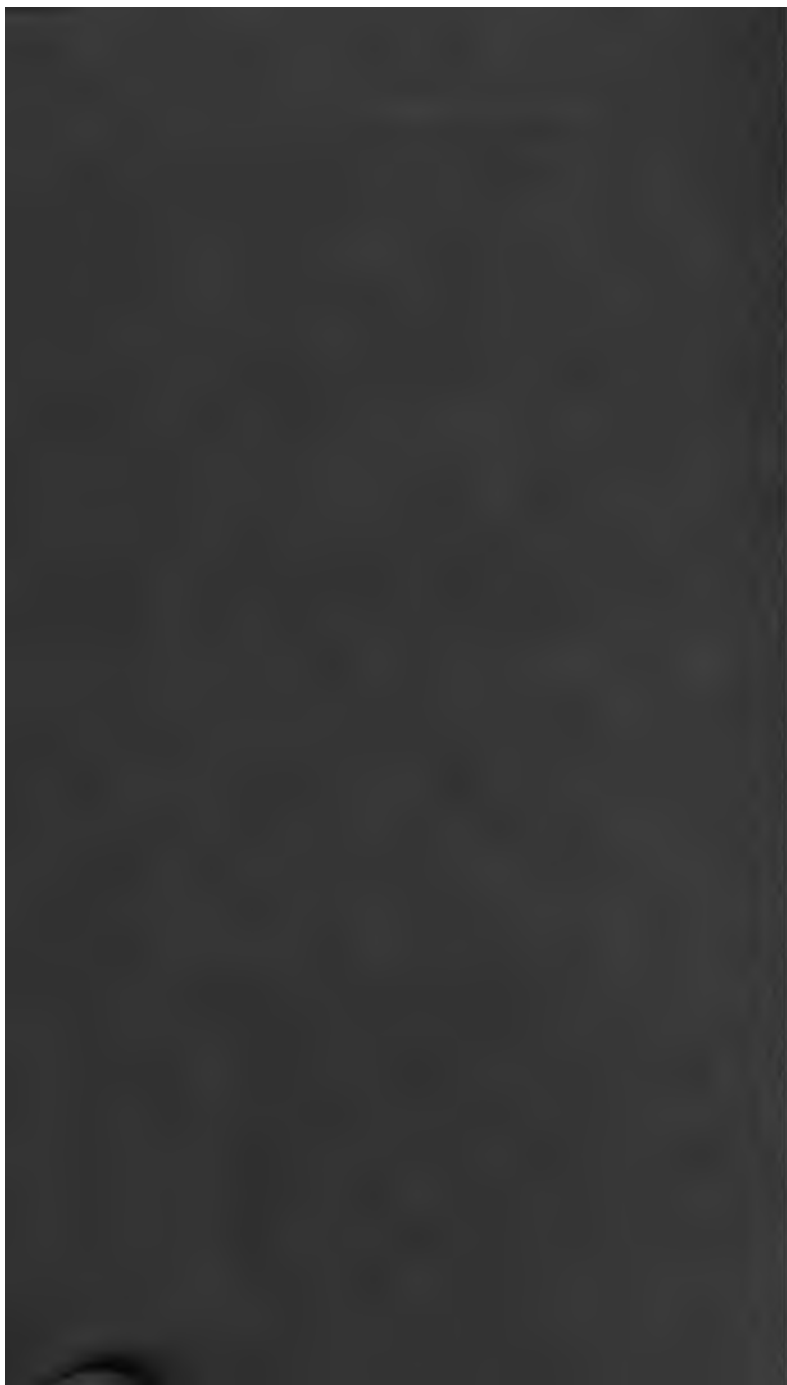
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**HOOVER INSTITUTION**  
on War, Revolution, and Peace

FOUNDED BY HERBERT HOOVER, 1919



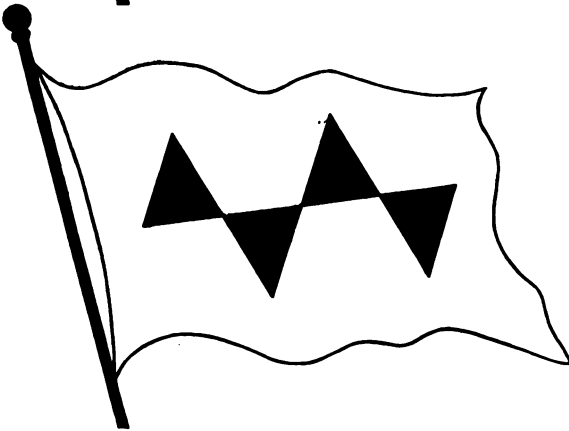
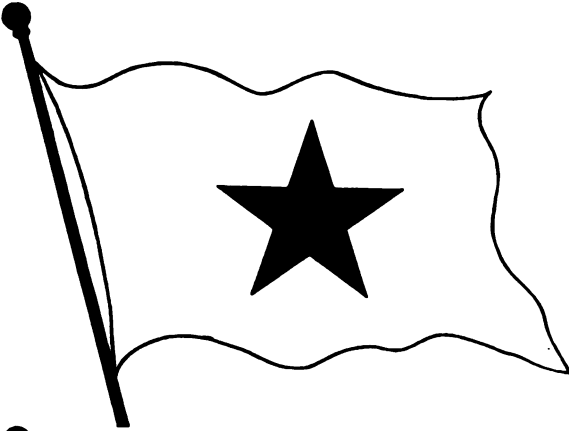






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**SUGGESTED DESIGNS  
FOR AN INTER-NATION TRADE FLAG**

**S**tatistics show that competition among nations for foreign trade, shipping and investment opportunities is the fundamental cause of modern wars. Some nations are guilty of being selfishly aggressive; others for attempting to hold conditions in statu quo; and others for erecting tariffs or immigration barriers. These all are policies which provoke wars and nullify the efforts of those working for world peace. Races are entitled to both equal opportunity for economic growth and to equal protection for their people and investments. When these cannot be secured peacefully, war is inevitable.

**S**tatistics suggest that as a first step toward better international relations there must be *co-operation* between competitive business interests of competitive nations. Practical peace will come only as these competitive interests, engaged in foreign trade, unite in the formation of an inter-nation, which shall — from the first — control the life and property of themselves and others engaged in foreign trade; and which shall ultimately provide for the neutralization of trade barriers and trade routes.

Unless this can be done, every nation should be prepared to fight to defend itself.  
*Can it be done?*

**FIRST EDITION, COPYRIGHT 1915**  
**SECOND EDITION, COPYRIGHT 1915**  
**BY**  
**ROGER W. BABSON**

# **The Future of World Peace**

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**A Book of Charts  
Showing Facts which Must Be  
Recognized in Future  
Plans for Peace**

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**STATISTICS AND PEACE**

**BY**

**ROGER W. BABSON**

*Lectures delivered in 1914 before the Economic Club of Providence,  
The Economic Club of Portland, and other similar bodies*

**AMERICAN EDITION  
BOSTON  
BABSON'S STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION  
(Incorporated)  
1915**

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***Dedicated***

***to***

***William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the  
United States***

***Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic***

***Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil***

***Eduardo Suarez, Ambassador from Chili***

***Dr. Carlos M. de Pena, Minister from Uruguay***

***Federico Alfonso Peset, Minister from Peru***

***Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, Minister from Ecuador***

***Dr. Alberto Membrano, Minister from Honduras***

***Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister from Cuba***

***Members of the***

***Neutrality Commission***

***Who Made the First Step***

***Toward a Neutralized***

***Sea***

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## Preface

**T**HE purpose of this little book is not an attempt to solve the problems of the world, but to direct the thought of those interested in world peace into more practical channels.

Peace must come as a by-product. War can never be abolished until something is first provided to accomplish peacefully the results which war achieves—at such a great sacrifice. All agree as to the horrors of war, but few are willing to accept the only practical substitute.

It is the hope of the author that this book will help readers to think more of how the economic causes of war may be eliminated. It is the causes of war which should be discussed rather than the effects.

R. W. B.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., June 10, 1915





# **The First Section**



## America's Attitude

**I**t is often said that the sentiment of the United States has been on the wrong side of every important war during the past century. Whether or not this is true, only future historians can intelligently decide, but certainly the American people at heart have not been selfish in their extension of friendship. In almost every instance we have either remained neutral or else have hoped for the success of the smaller nation. This may

be because most previous wars have been for political freedom. Having ourselves fought for *political* freedom, we naturally have sympathized with other people when their turn has come for the struggle.

It may be, however, that the recent European War was the result of a German struggle for *racial* freedom. It is therefore desirable that we do not allow our prejudices to take the place of sane judgment. Nevertheless, there are certain principles for which England and France stand which seem fundamental, and which, in many minds, should not be outweighed by any amount of other evidence. It is true, as

**many suggest, that Russia does not stand for these democratic and humane principles, but it is hard for the people of America to realize that Russia is such a real factor in this war as her enemies would have us believe. It is true that Russia was one of the first actors to come upon the stage, but it must be admitted that the war will pass into history as existing primarily between England and Germany.**

## **Military Force**

**Military force as personified by certain nations is repugnant to most thinking Americans. Pacificism and militarism**

cannot indefinitely develop side by side, as one is naturally the antithesis of the other. Americans fail to understand how to reconcile the spirit of militarism with the ideals of Christianity. Although there is no doubt that Emperors are as conscientious in their own religious devotions as American Presidents, yet to the American mind it seems almost blasphemy for any man to talk, in the same breath, about his army and his God.

It is claimed by some that the American reason for resenting militarism is that we have only a very small army and not a large navy; that our children prefer to enter busi-

ness rather than military training, and that we love ease rather than efficiency. Some go so far as to suggest that we shun militarism because we are unwilling to make the sacrifices involved in its development. Such statements, however, are unfair. Americans do not like the war spirit because it is repugnant to the fundamental principles of democracy upon which this country must survive or fall. If militarism is to be a permanent thing and the development of nations is to depend thereon, democracy will fail. Hence, owing to our interest in the success of democracy, Americans are fundamentally



**opposed to the spirit of autocracy and militarism.**

## **Autocracy**

**The fundamental difference between democracy and autocracy is that with the former the people are supreme, the rulers being their servants who follow rather than lead; while with the latter some ruler and his personal appointees are supreme and the elective body follows in the trail. Of course, under both forms of government, there is more or less co-operation depending upon the individual character of the respective rulers at different times; but under de-**

**mocracy the rulers go to the people for favors, while under autocracy the people go to the rulers for favors. As England is believed to stand for democracy and Germany for autocracy, it is natural that American sympathies should be with the Allies. We object to indorsing any government whose foreign policy is dictated by any ruler, secretly advised by professional diplomats who consider themselves representatives of only the ruling sovereign. The United States may be weak through the absence of a professional diplomatic service; nevertheless we distrust the secret, aristocratic, and arbitrary**

**methods of such an organization.**

**Americans stand for publicity in every form. We believe that publicity is the greatest safeguard which the public can have. We cannot indorse any government which places in the hands of one person the power to mobilize or declare war in advance of deliberation with the recognized elective assembly. Likewise these secret alliances, indulged in by autocratic governments, are also contrary to the ideals of publicity. The fact that any nation can deliberately suppress free speech, coerce the press, and declare martial law on slight**

**provocation, is almost enough in itself to set the average American against the government of such a nation.**

## **Seizing Territory**

**It may be true that England has seized, by military methods, a large portion of her colonies, and that other countries have acquired territory in questionable ways; but because wrong has been done in the past, is no reason why it should be continued in the future. The idea of a strong nation arbitrarily taking by force a smaller nation, contrary both to the wishes of its people and the wishes of other**

nations, is certainly contrary to the ideals of the American people. In our treatment of both Cuba and Mexico, we have voluntarily refused to annex territory which we had very much in our control. We feel that the time has come when the taking of territory simply by mediæval force should be eliminated just as the institution of slavery was abolished fifty years ago. The feeling of the people of the United States on this point was illustrated at the time of the taking of Alsace and Lorraine, and hence there was great displeasure in America concerning the treatment accorded Belgium.

## **Violation of Treaties**

**It may be that one generation has no legal right to bind another, and that one ruler has no right to bind his nation, except for a reasonable period of years. It is true that this principle is recognized in the civil law of certain countries. These laws limit the creation of trusts, the imposing of restrictions on land, and the execution of certain contracts between individuals which would interfere with the freedom of their heirs. Nevertheless, Americans believe in keeping their word, collectively as well as individually. Unless a democratic**

**government is honest, and unless such governments can depend upon each other to carry out agreements, then again democracy must fail, and we must return to the Middle Ages. The progress of civilization depends very largely upon the sanctity of contracts and agreements between nations as well as between individuals. As individual freedom has developed through one party being able to depend on the word of another, so the development of racial freedom, for which the Germans claim to be fighting, must depend on the nations in the minority being able to rely on the word of the majority.**

**The United States has stood for these principles, believing them to be along the lines of greater democracy. Mutual confidence is the foundation upon which all peace plans must be constructed. Our people recognize that international peace can come only as different nations learn to trust one another as do the different states of our own country. We sympathize with Germany in opposing arbitration as a satisfactory means of settling world policies, but we do insist that honesty must be the basis of any practical plan. Hence, to have Germany cast aside its treaty with Belgium was a tremendous shock and disap-**



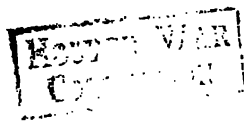
**pointment to those who have worked for years to establish the framework of an international structure for the purpose of eliminating war.**

## **Conduct of War**

**It may be true that the principal result up to date of The Hague Conferences has been only to "humanize" war, and that the armament interests have controlled these peace conferences to bring about such a result, believing that war can best be prolonged by making it less barbaric. It may be that Americans and others who have endeavored to have neutral subjects pro-**

tected, to have dum-dum bullets eliminated, and to place other restrictions on warfare, have been misguided. It may be that the more horrible war is allowed to be, the sooner it will be eliminated. Nevertheless, Americans are naturally sympathetic, and their feeling is that if war must exist it should be carried on with limitations, so that neutral people shall be protected. The strewing of floating mines throughout the seas we oppose; and we believe the spirit of humanity should prevail in the treatment of hostages and the wounded of the enemy.

Instead of this, some nations



are reported to have practiced the opposite methods of warfare. When neutral cities have been burned, beautiful works of art destroyed, floating mines anchored from below and bombs dropped from above, Americans are displeased. Instead of confining warfare to the armed forces of the enemy, certain nations are reported to have waged war against everyone, including innocent men, women, and children coming within their path. Probably many stories of such deeds are untrue and possibly all have been exaggerated; but enough have been proven true to set the American people against

**governments whose armies indulge in such methods of warfare. Moreover, they are unable to win back American confidence until they demonstrate that their principles and conduct have changed.**

**\* \* \* \* \***

**It is not jealousy that causes the people of the United States to feel bitter towards certain nations; it is not fear that if they become strong they will attempt to dictate to us; it is not for financial, trade, or territorial reasons that our sympathies have been with the Allies in this conflict. In no other war during the past century has the United States been on the side of its financial in-**

terests. Heretofore, we have been criticised for being shortsighted in siding with the "under dog," and certainly Germany was such in this instance, with almost the entire world against her.

The reason that American sympathies in this case were with England and the Allies from the start is because of the belief that Germany has stood for principles which ruled in the Middle Ages and against which our forefathers fought and struggled. People of the Americas have hoped that all the efforts of the past century toward world peace would not be wholly in vain; hence they are naturally op-

posed to any nation that breaks down their house of cards. Personally, the writer feels that Germany, through this war, will have done more to bring about world peace than all the peace conferences ever held, and that the average American has taken a very narrow view of the situation. However, the average American does not believe it, and this attitude must first be recognized in the discussion of the future prospects for world peace.



# **The Second Section**





## The European War

**T**he European conflict will pass into history as two great wars. One war was started between Germany and Russia for the control of the trade routes of the Mediterranean, which each country endeavored to secure by first obtaining control of the Balkans. 'This war was likely to be ended at any time. Moreover, it is probable that it would have been ended earlier were it not for the agreement

which Russia had with England and France. Certainly it would have been very short had England not entered the conflict. Therefore, in this brief space nothing more will be said relative to the conflict of eastern Europe.

The other war, and this of course is the real and important struggle, was started between Germany and England. Other countries became involved with one side or the other, but their connection was due either to their unfortunate geographical position, or their financial and political alliances. Germany had nothing against France, except that she was an ally of England

**and Russia. The reason for making her first move against France and for her brutal treatment of Belgium, was simply to eliminate these two nations in order that she might be free to handle England.**

## **Real Causes of the War**

**If we look beyond the immediate causes of this conflict to the fundamental cause, we shall find it in the rivalry of these two great nations over the trade routes of the world.\* There are no people who are keener after commercial advantage, after trade and the profits therefrom, than Eng-**

**\*These, of course, include certain strategic transcontinental rail lines as well as sea routes.**

land and Germany. We often talk about the slowness of the English, but there are no more wide-awake people than the English, when it comes to making a shilling. Consequently, as there develops another strong, keen and competitive race which seriously competes for the trade which the English have so laboriously and successfully established, the Englishman naturally begins to dislike such a nation, in this case, Germany. Moreover, the Englishman feels that the German is taking from him not only trade but that security which belongs to England by right of establishment and by right of enforced

**power. The fact that Germany has grown from a federation of little and unimportant states into a powerful trade-getting and money-making empire, in direct competition with the British Empire, is distinctly disquieting to the Englishman.**

**These conditions work out in the same way when viewed from the German position. Germany knows from a study of world statistics, that she already leads England in production both of human beings and commodities, and is already England's nearest competitor in shipping, foreign trade, and political influence. Germany feels that even in this development, England has stood**

**steadily in the German path, and attempted to block her at every turn. It is true that England and Germany have done much trading together, because the Germans are able to manufacture more cheaply and are quicker to adopt new methods, but Germany knows that England has purchased from her only absolute necessities, and England knows that most of the trade which Germany has thus secured was taken at the expense of some English manufacturer or jobber.**

## **The Importance of Trade Routes**

**Hence, it is evident that this great European conflict com-**

menced primarily over the trade routes of the world, Germany fighting to secure markets for the products of her rapidly increasing population, and England fighting to retain such markets upon which the very existence of her people depends. Owing to the fact that Germany has been practically self-supporting and thus was not so vitally dependent upon her trade routes as England, it is natural for Americans to be more sympathetic with the English point of view. We naturally favor the nation that fights for security, rather than the one that fights for profits. However, the important fact to re-



member is that both nations, whatever the motive, earnestly desire the same thing, which is the control of the seas upon which both the growth of Germany and the security of England have depended.

Furthermore, the real development of both nations—and other nations as well—is dependent upon either the control or the neutrality of international trade routes. The importance of a nation controlling its trade routes cannot be over-estimated. They are needed, first, for security; second, for growth; and third, for the necessities and comforts of its own people. Many illustrations might be

given of this latter feature, but only two need be mentioned, viz: In both England and Germany, as in the United States, the steel industry is one of the most vital; but the manufacture of steel depends upon the use of ferro-manganese, all of which is imported from India, Brazil, and Asiatic Russia. Another almost universal necessity in civilization is rubber, for which England, Germany, and every other European country is dependent upon colonies thousands of miles away. This list might be extended indefinitely but space will not permit. *The ocean is to the nations what highways are to a commu-*

*nity, or the arteries to one's body. Germany entered the war for the expansion of her trade, to take care of her dense and increasing population. England entered the war for her security, and the retention of her present foreign trade upon which her well-being is absolutely dependent.*

Fortunately neither prejudice nor sympathy will settle the affairs of the nations or determine the future of the races. Nations must stand the same test as religions, sciences, and individuals: namely, they must be judged by their results. It is only results that count in the long run. If facts run counter to prejudice and sympathy, it is



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**the latter which must be revised and not the former. We are all unconsciously seeking the truth, and there can be but one truth; sooner or later we must all meet and face it.**

**This first group of four charts shows that Germany is growing and needs to develop foreign markets in order to provide for her rapidly increasing population.**

## **Population and Density**

**Considering simply the little island upon which the city of London is located, England has a denser population than Germany; but considering the**

**total land and population under the control of both of these countries, Germany and Austria are more densely populated than any other nations involved in the recent controversy. The annexed chart (Number One) shows this graphically, giving Germany a density of about 62 per square mile and its ally, Austria, 196, while England has only about 36, Russia 19, and France 17.**

**All students of international affairs largely recognize that if anything entitles a nation to go to war it is its density of population. There is only so much surface to the earth, and what is held by one race is not open to another, so long as**

**immigration, tariff, and trade laws can be enacted by any nation to the detriment of another. With the trade routes of the world and international barriers under the joint regulation of world powers, there might be no more excuse for armed conflicts between nations than between states of our own country. Until such time comes, however, an excess of density in one nation is sure to lead to war with some other nation or empire less densely populated.**

## **Birth Rate**

**If present density told the whole story, it would not be so important; but such is not**



the case. Not only is the German-Austrian density much greater than that of the other countries, but the birth rate is greater in Germany and Austria. This is illustrated by Chart Number Two, which shows the birth rates of all the leading countries. It will be seen that the density of population is increasing at a much more rapid rate in Germany and Austria than in France. The German birth rate is exceeded by the Russian birth rate, but as the death rate in Russia is so large, the net result is more favorable to Germany and Austria than it otherwise would be.

## **Longevity**

**Germany and Austria do not only have a more dense population than France, and their birth rate is not only greater, but their people also live long. While Russia is permitting her people to die from want and disease, and France is permitting the lives of her people to be shortened through the competitive industrial system, Germany has been taking care of her workers. Disease has been so successfully stamped out that Germany is considered the center of medical and surgical research. The German workers have been protected against accident,**

**aided during sickness and insured against old age and even non-employment. It is generally recognized among welfare workers that in social legislation for improving the conditions and surroundings of working people, Germany leads the world.**

**So far as statistics relate to longevity, it is possible to obtain official figures only for the death rate of the respective nations. The annexed chart (Number Three) is the reverse of the death rate figures. Although these strictly are not figures on longevity, yet for comparison they answer the purpose. Certainly this chart is a most astounding presenta-**

**tion of Germany's case when combined with the preceding two on density and birth rate.**

## **Literacy**

**The fourth chart in this series shows the percentage of the population over twelve years of age, in each nation, able to read and write. These figures are worthy of the most careful study. Not only does Germany lead all nations in literacy, but her percentage being 99 is almost perfection. This chart is also important in its relation to the relative vote that nations would have in any international organization, which vote would first probably be**

based on the number of self-supporting persons able to read and write.

Although rural education in Germany is below the standard of the United States, yet owing to the large influx of immigration into the United States, which immigration remains largely in the cities, the comparative figures on literacy show Germany considerably ahead of our own country. In other words, it is not only true that the density of the German people is increasing and that their physical well-being is improving at a more rapid rate than that of any other European nation, but the degree of intelligence

is likewise very high. The industrial schools of Munich and other German cities are recognized as the standard of the world.

Germany leads the world in the organization and operation of continuation schools, which are generally recognized as the most efficient means of educating the people of a nation. Although the United States possesses remarkable primary and secondary systems of public schools, yet for practical purposes our schools are very inefficient. In all government reports on industrial education, continuation schools, trade schools and other forms of education, continual refer-

ence is made to German progress along these lines.

\* \* \* \* \*

## **Tonnage**

England, however, who entered the war to protect her trade routes upon which her very existence depends, also presents facts which support her case.

Chart Number Five (see second group of charts) shows that England's merchant tonnage is not only greater than that of any of the other nations, but greater than two or three of the other nations combined. This chart shows that England has some justification for her desire to control the

trade routes of the world, for she has the greatest amount of shipping at stake. This, moreover, is entirely independent of her geographical position, which would make it very dangerous for her if any other nation controlled these trade routes.

This chart also shows that Germany is the nearest competitor of England in the amount of foreign shipping on the seas. A study can readily be made to show the relative growth of the shipping of these two nations during the past few years. The fact that the percentage of increase in the German shipping is greater than that in the English ship-



ping tends to make both nations unhappy. So long as this rivalry continued under the old conditions, the great European War was inevitable.

## Foreign Trade

Chart Number Six shows the relative foreign trade of the leading European nations and of the United States. Here again it will be seen what England has at stake. Not only is her shipping of tremendous volume compared with that of any other nation, but this shipping is largely needed to carry her own trade. Certainly a nation is much more justified in her desire to control the seas, when she has both the

**ships and the trade, than if she had only the ships.**

**Here again figures may easily be obtained to show the relative increase during the last few years of the foreign trade of Germany and England. The lesson is self-evident and must be recognized by all who desire to ascertain the fundamental causes of the great European War. Furthermore, these factors must be recognized in any study of the future plans for peace in order to clearly understand the English position and necessities.**

## **Colonies**

**Chart Number Seven shows the relative colonial posses-**

sions including the various empires. England presents this chart as further evidence for her desire that no other nation than Great Britain shall control the trade routes of the world. When the total area and population of these colonies is considered, in comparison with the total land and population of the globe, the lesson is even more striking. England claims that her possession of these colonies makes it absolutely necessary that no other nation shall be in a position to break her intercourse with them.

If England always had possessed these colonies and the world is henceforth to remain

*in statu quo*, this chart might be conclusive evidence for England's defense. Germany, however, claims that England secured most of these possessions through militarism and can expect to hold them only in the same manner. The Germans apparently believe that they have the same right to seize them from England as England had to seize them originally. However, two wrongs do not make a right.

## **Imports Versus Exports**

Chart Number Eight shows the relation of the exports and imports of the various nations, the solid line representing the

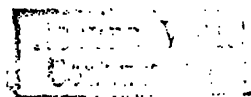
exports and the shaded line representing the imports. This shows in a very graphic way how dependent England is on her imports, and that the English are a trading rather than a producing or manufacturing people. This chart further illustrates the statement that England entered the war for her security, which has depended upon the control of the trade routes. With the sea under the control of an unfriendly nation, this chart shows that England could soon be starved.

The Germans claim that England is not self-supporting because she is living on inherited wealth, and is using much

of her land for sports and pleasures which should be utilized for productive purposes. Although the land laws of England doubtless need revising, it must be admitted that the English, as carriers, may be performing fully as important a function as they could perform as producers. However, some people must do the carrying trade of the world and such people must depend upon others to till the land and operate the mills.

## **The Hague Court**

But many ask the questions: Why is it necessary for Germany to go to war over trade routes? Why cannot these



questions be settled at The Hague Court? Perhaps these two questions can best be answered by reminding readers of the competition which has always existed in the United States between the manufacturers in New England, who want a high protective tariff, and the people of the South, who obtain their money mainly from the exportation of cotton, and are forced to buy their manufactured goods from New England. These two interests are diametrically opposed; but neither would think of submitting such questions to the Supreme Court. A court comes into play only after actual trouble takes place.

**A court cannot remove the cause of a trouble. A court exists to interpret laws already in force, and not to change laws or policies.**

**If Germany and England should become involved in a dispute relative to a boundary line, and both should be desirous of having the case settled in accordance with a true interpretation of such facts as are procurable, then The Hague Court would be able to render valuable service in securing and interpreting these facts. When, however, a nation desires to change a world policy, no court can render it any important service. For several generations**



it has been the policy of the other nations of the world to permit England to control the seas. Germany disputed this policy as being unwise and unjust, and at last attempted to over-rule it and to control these trade routes herself.

Such world questions can be settled only as are questions of policy in this country when one section attempts to make, in a definite tariff or other policy, a change that will be to its own advantage and to the disadvantage of the section now profiting by the old policy. The conflict between the manufacturers of New England and the producers of the South can be settled only

through our Federal Congress. The side which can muster the most votes must determine the answer. This means that the side which can obtain the support of the majority of the males\* over twenty-one can ultimately dictate the national policy regarding interstate matters. *As questions of policy arise between nations, they must likewise be settled by determining which side can muster the most persons to its support.*

As a basis to future plans for world peace, it must be recognized that the majority of intelligent and industrious people are sure ultimately to rule this world. The problem is to

\*In sections under equal suffrage, the decision is not restricted to the male vote.

ascertain how this can be accomplished without resort to armed conflict. The fittest must rule; the only question is, who have the greatest number of the fittest. This statement may be a rude shock to peace advocates who are striving to keep the world *in statu quo* and protect those nations which, depending upon inherited wealth or natural advantages, have become decadent or inefficient. However, such a basis is inevitable and the future prospects for world peace become brighter simply in proportion as this fundamental is accepted.



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# **The Third Section**



## How War Can Be Avoided

**W**hen studying history, we generally congratulate ourselves by thinking that revolutions have become a thing of the past. When we read the history of England and France and other nations for the period before the days of democracy and note how the people were then continually involved in internal warfare, we think the world has made great progress. So far as this relates to affairs



**within nations, great progress has been made through democracy; but we should not be misled by the idea that revolutions have ceased. Revolutions still exist today, even in highly civilized democracies; but people fight with ballots instead of with swords and bullets. The policy of a nation is still determined by the side which can muster the most men of fighting age. Instead, however, of these men going to war against one another to determine in a costly and unscientific manner which side is in the majority, they now stand up and are counted. The side which is in the minority has sense enough to know that**

it would be beaten in an armed fight, and consequently permits the issue to be decided by statistics.

Although armed revolutions are no longer frequent *within* nations, the late European conflict shows very clearly that revolutions still exist *among* nations. Anarchy is not so prevalent within nations, but it still exists internationally. Moreover, revolutions and anarchy will continue to exist between nations until the same methods are applied to settle international policies as have been applied for settling policies within nations. This means that the world must be organized in some way so that when

**the nations have a disagreement over some question of international policy, the respective fundamental fighting strengths of these nations may be determined statistically, as the respective fighting strengths of the different parties within nations is determined.**

**As suggested at the close of the last chapter, in every international conflict the result must ultimately depend upon the side which can muster the most men of a certain age and efficiency. This always has been true and always will be. Peace within nations was never attainable until this fact was recognized in the organi-**

zation of nations, and wars between nations will never cease until this principle is recognized in some sort of world organization. The strongest, the most progressive, and the most prolific are bound to rule, and the future of world peace depends upon devising a plan by which they can rule *without recourse to arms*.

## **An International Organization**

This means that The Hague Court can be accepted as a judicial body, and used as a start in such a world organization; but that it can only be used to such a limited extent. The real hope for permanent

peace rests in adding to The Hague plan certain comprehensive legislative and executive departments. The legislative branch can be made up of one representative from each nation and colony, but the votes of these members must be as nearly as possible in accordance with the ultimate fundamental fighting strength of these different sections; and furthermore, from time to time, must vary as their fundamental fighting strength varies. Of course, this cannot be determined with exactness: but for practical purposes such representation could first be based on the number of self-supporting

**people, over twenty-one years of age, able to read and write. Figuring England on a basis of 100 votes, this would give the United States about 80, Germany 72, France about 40, Russia 35, Austria 15, and the other nations in proportion.**

**The executive department would consist of a commission of two or three persons elected in the same way, whose duty would be to inaugurate and enforce the international policies agreed upon. Each nation would continue to have its own armaments as each state of the United States still has its own militia; but whenever the first-mentioned body should determine on a certain**

policy, which the Court at The Hague should uphold as within its province, then this executive branch should have the power to call upon the united navies and armies of the world to enforce this policy. Wars between nations may cease when the principle of democracy is applied to international affairs, but never until that time. This means that not only must the contention of England against the use of armaments be recognized, but the contention of Germany, that the strongest interests have a right to determine the world policy, must also be adopted.

But what sort of questions

would this international organization decide? Certainly it should not be allowed to interfere with the internal questions of any nation. People are different: the occupations, ambitions, and desires of different nations vary, and it would be utterly suicidal to attempt to put all into the same mold. Perhaps the answer to possible criticisms can best be made by referring to the original purpose for which our own Federal Government was formed. We today often think that this government was organized to do what it is now doing, but such is not the case. In the early period of our history, our states were



**exceedingly powerful in their sovereign rights, and the work of the Federal Government was exceedingly limited. Briefly, its work consisted simply of interstate matters and related to questions which were likely to cause armed conflicts between different states and sections of the country. Everything which could be left to the states was so left, while our Supreme Court had absolutely nothing to do for some time after the Federal Government was organized.**

## **World Policies**

**When the world is organized along some such sensible lines, the power of the international**

body above referred to will likewise be limited to determining only those policies which might, if they were not decided by an international body, lead to an armed conflict. The first and most important work would be in connection with the trade of the world, over which the European War was fought. Instead of either England or Germany controlling the trade routes, cables, etc., through armies and navies, as at present, such routes and cables would at once be placed under the control of this international body, *in which, however, England and Germany and the other nations would have votes proportional to their fundamental*

*fighting strength.* This would practically mean that the seas would be neutralized, and would belong to all nations, as the highways of any community belong to all the citizens.

It is true that some nations would have a predominance of power in the control of such trade routes, as a certain section or industry of every community has the predominance of power in determining the development of its city. Every nation, however, would be sure that its shipping, mails, and cablegrams would receive protection and that the delivery of its home products from any market which it might

**build up in different parts of the globe could not be intercepted by the battleships of any other nation. If such a world organization existed to-day, and its work were limited simply to this one duty of providing equal protection to the commerce and markets of all nations, there would have been no European War.**

**As it is, we cannot blame Germany for wishing to obtain control of the trade routes before she spends any more millions in building up home industries and foreign markets: neither can we blame England, under present conditions, for fighting to retain control of her trade routes upon which**

not only her profit but her very security depends; but we would, however, blame any nation which should selfishly refuse to permit the control of the seas to be under the joint protection of all the powers, through some sort of an international organization, with legislative, judicial, and executive departments.

There is no reason why such a body can not be formed at once, arrangements being made so that, after a given number of years, the barriers, which nations erect against one another in the form of tariff and immigration laws, would likewise be subjected to the regulation of such an international body. This would

not necessarily mean universal free trade, or unlimited immigration. It would, however, prevent one nation from ruining the industry of some other nation by arbitrarily changing a tariff without the consent of this international body. Under present conditions, no nation can safely develop home industries, depending upon a market in some distant colony, unless she herself has control of the colony, for at any time a tariff barrier might be erected which would ruin the market and the industry in the home country that manufactured the goods.

When tariff *changes*, however, are subject to the control of an international body,

they will be tariffs for revenue only, and be so arranged as not to harm any other nation.\* The same principle could be applied to immigration and other barriers between nations. There is no doubt that an international body would decide that the immigration of the Japanese to the United States should be restricted; but such a question should be decided by an international body for the best interests of the world as a whole and not be left either to Japan or the United States for settlement.

\* When any nation establishes a tariff system it automatically makes a contract with other nations whose people erect mills, build ships, and extend credits based thereon. After this adjustment, has the nation any *moral* right to change such tariffs without the consent of a majority of the other nations to be affected thereby? Certainly it has no right to do this without giving the other nations a hearing.

## **Present International Bodies**

**In addition to the work already suggested, there are other forms of service which this international body would some time naturally take over.**

**There already exists an International Postal Union which should at once become the Post Office Department of the new Inter-nation; and ultimately develop an international postage stamp. The work of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome could likewise be taken over and form a basis for an Agricultural Department. The work of the proposed interna-**



tional clearing house, to eliminate the loss and waste occasioned by moving gold\* from nation to nation, would come under the Treasury Department. As a necessary step in determining the respective votes of the various sections of the world, an international census would be needed. This would require not only the standardization of the different censuses which the nations now take, but the creation of an International Statistical Bureau, of which all business men as well as statesmen have long felt the need. Perhaps other departments would gradually be formed as the need

\*See plan suggested by John J. Arnold, Vice-President of First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

for them developed and the success of the world organization became assured.\*

The important thing is to make a start and it seems to the writer that now is the psychological moment in the world's history for such a start to be made. A nation can never accomplish its purpose through force of arms, as all the other nations of the world are bound to unite against any one nation that attempts to rule the world. The treatment which such a nation gets is similar to that received by Spain when she reached the zenith of her power, and later by France in

\*See "L'Union des Associations Internationales" published at Brussels, 1912.

the time of Napoleon. The only way any nation can secure freedom and protection for future trade is through the development of some sort of world democracy. Hence England is utterly foolish in her attempt at smashing Germany. England cannot accomplish this except at a sacrifice entirely beyond any possible recompense. But even if England could smash Germany and completely humble her, some other nation is sure to rise and take the place of Germany, and England will still have a competitor.

The situation is quite similar to that of a village with which the writer was acquainted in

**Pennsylvania. This] village was periodically disturbed by an unruly stream of water which flowed through the town. For years the policy was adopted of damming and diking the stream. This for a while would remove the danger, but some years the dam or a part of the dike would break with great damage to the entire community. Finally, at a conference of engineers, it was decided that there was only one permanent solution: namely, the digging of a new channel for the stream. In other words, the engineers told the people that it was useless to try to destroy this water, or even to dam it up.**

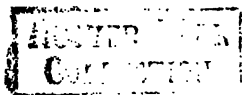
**Some other channel must be provided in which it might peacefully flow. It is the same with this great European conflict. England's real security will come only through the creation of a supplement to the Hague Court in the shape of an international body which shall at once neutralize the seas and gradually regulate inter-nation barriers.**

**As the charts herewith exhibited so graphically show, Germany is a great, growing power and these international questions cannot be settled by attempting to demolish her or to dam her up. These questions can be settled only by providing a channel through**

which she can operate peacefully, and a channel large enough to allow her to expand. This means that some sort of world organization must be developed which will secure to her and every other nation protection of trade routes and markets.\*

The great need of the hour is for American business men to come to their senses and face the European situation in a fair-minded and logical way. Both the professional militarists and the profes-

\*For this reason, the writer sincerely hopes that the present war will be a draw, and that after months of fighting the armies and navies will be in the same position as at present. Then the nations will come to their senses and see that although a world organization might not give perfect results, yet the net results would be much better than the net results secured through armed conflicts.



**sional pacifists are talking nonsense.**

## **Two Great Fallacies**

**The militarists are wrong because there is no more need for wars continuing than there is for disease. The fact that nations are often better off after a war, or that wars are "energizers" of races proves nothing. The same fact applies to disease: a man often enjoys better health after a sickness than he has for two or three years previous, but this is no reason for not striving to eliminate diseases. Militarism is a natural result of certain conditions. So long**

**as these conditions exist, armies and navies are necessary, and to talk of limiting them is as senseless as to attempt to ignore the law of supply and demand; but with something practical to take their place, nations will voluntarily give less and less attention to armaments.**

**The pacifists are wrong in their attempt to eliminate wars without substituting something which will enable nations peacefully to attain the same end through worth-while competition as they could obtain through war. To say that the sovereignty of nations is inviolable and that no nation or group of nations should**



interfere with another is illogical. If the community needs my land for a railroad, canal, highway, park, schoolhouse, or any other public purpose, it takes such property by right of eminent domain. Nations are like individuals. Ownership simply means control; a deed is merely an indefinite lease. As one nation more rapidly develops through increased birth rate, greater longevity, more industry and efficiency, it must of necessity absorb territory of less productive nations, *so long as individual nations control the trade routes and are able to erect barriers in the form of immigration, customs and trade laws.* The

words "are able to erect barriers" are used here, for no strong nation wishes to accept favors from other nations which would have the right to withdraw such favors at any time. For England to have the power to enact tariffs at any time is as unsatisfactory to Germany as if she actually used such power.

There is one ray of hope, namely, in a commercial federation in which the leading nations shall be represented in accordance with their relative strength. The plan set forth by the United States delegates at the last peace conference was a step in this direction, although much to

**Germany's disappointment, this plan was rejected. This, of course, does not mean a United States of the World, which would now be impractical on account of differences in the language, temperament, etc., of races. Such a federation, however, could provide for the organization of an Inter-nation to control the enactment of immigration, customs, trade and other laws affecting relations between different races.**

**As above suggested, the nucleus of a court, to go with such a legislative body, already exists at The Hague, and the nations could readily provide a police power for the enforce-**

ment of any program voted by the legislative body and upheld by the court. Of course, under such conditions, England could no longer claim that "Britannia rules the waves," for she would not. Instead, this international body would rule the seas, although England's safety would be secure with the seas under international control. On the other hand, under such conditions, Germany would have no reason for maintaining the army and navy which England claimed to be fighting to eliminate. Furthermore, such a plan should satisfy Germany, giving her freedom in developing markets and assur-

ing her that they will be protected afterward. Moreover, such a plan would lead to that inevitable result upon which future peace plans depend, viz., that the ultimate control of the world's policies shall be by the majority of its interests.

In other words, by adding to The Hague Court such legislative and executive branches, nations would be able to accomplish peacefully what they can now accomplish only through armed conflicts. This may seem a long step to many, but it should be realized that no half-way measures such as treaties and conventions are of any avail. World peace is possible only when the large

nations believe that they will gain more from being a party to some such international organization than they can lose through the yielding of certain sovereignty rights which armament manufacturers preach to be sacred.

*In the beginning, doubtless, such a federation must be solely for commercial and not for political purposes. Moreover, the Neutrality Commission of the Pan American Union has already blazed the way. As a first step toward the development of the inter-nation, an inter-nation flag must be adopted. In fact, the best way to present this whole matter is to talk about the needs and uses of such a flag.*



# **The Fourth Section**





## Questions Answered

**A** few questions which may occur to readers should now be answered.

(1) *How would such a world organization bring about disarmament?*

**Answer:** It would not, at first. It was some years after the inauguration of our Federal Government before the states ceased competing in the development of their state militias. Gradually, as the Federal Government proved a success, the states saw that they could ac-

comply more for themselves by spending money on internal improvements, education, etc., than on developing their little armies, and then they voluntarily began to disarm. Where formerly the militia was the most important function of each state, it is today the most insignificant. It is believed that the same result would work out internationally. After the nations began to have confidence in the success and permanency of the new Inter-nation, they would gradually divert the funds which they are now spending in the maintenance of armies and navies to the development of things more worth while,

and things which would count more in determining their influence in the world organization.

(2) *Why couldn't some nation secede from the world alliance and refuse to be bound by its policy?*

Answer: Any nation could at any time secede, but the other nations would thereupon pounce on it and bring it back into line. At the worst, not more than half of the nations could secede, as was the case in our country fifty years ago. If, however, a large minority should secede, then one more great world war might take place, but the writer sincerely believes that this would result in a "Union"

victory and that it would be the last international conflict.

*(3) Have not the Germans had the same access to English and other colonies as have the other nations?*

**Answer:** Yes, they have in many instances. In fact, English barriers are very much less than the barriers which Germany herself erects against other nations. The reason, however, that the German Empire is dissatisfied while other nations are still satisfied, is because her population is so much denser and she feels the need of expansion so much more. Moreover, Germany objects to the power that England holds, through her navy

and the control of colonies, to extinguish German trade at any time she desires. Not only does Germany object to taking things by favor, but she wishes to make her markets secure before developing them further.

(4) *Would a nation be guided by such an international body when it has not stood by its treaties?*

Answer: Every nation has stood by its treaties for a certain period after their enactment. Changing conditions have caused nations, either rightly or wrongly, to disregard treaties. The development of a world organization would eliminate the necessity for treaties, yet all decrees determined by such a world

organization would automatically have the practical value of a treaty, with one difference. Such decrees would always be subject to revision, whenever any section of the world could get the support of enough nations in favor of such a revision. This would make it unnecessary for nations to break treaties, because they would always know that it would be possible for them to obtain the same changes peacefully, through the international body, as they could secure through a world war.

*(5) Would the United States and other nations be willing to declare war to enforce policies determined upon by such an international body?*

**Answer: Yes, in so far as these policies should relate to protection of trade routes, the regulation of international barriers, and other questions in which all nations are interested. It has been impossible to get the nations to agree to enforce the decrees of The Hague Court, because the great majority of such decrees were sure to relate to questions in which only two or three nations were interested. For instance, the United States would never be willing to go to war to settle a boundary line between France and Germany. After, however, neutrality of the seas had been established, and the joint con-**



trol of international barriers secured, the United States would readily go to war for the retaining of such powers.

*(6) Why are not the seas already free, and why are present conditions not satisfactory?*

**Answer:** Because the ships of a nation are now safe only in proportion to its naval strength. The bankers of a nation are today unwilling to build merchant ships unless the nation has a sufficient navy to protect these ships. It is unsafe to invest millions to develop an industry to manufacture goods for shipment to some foreign colony so long as the trade routes are in the control of a competitive na-

tion and this colony can erect barriers which would ruin the investment.

*(7) Why is not the English determination to destroy Prussian militarism and to disarm Germany practical? Is a continued deadlock advisable?*

**Answer:** This reported aim of England is no different from that of every strong nation since the days of the Egyptians. As soon as one nation has been vanquished another has invariably risen to take its place. Greece, Rome, Islam, Spain and France have all attempted the same thing in the past and have failed. Progress can come no more through the arbitrary destruction of arma-

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ments than through their development. The reason for their existence must be eliminated before their influence can wane. A continued deadlock between the different parties of the European conflict would not only hasten the day for adding a legislative body to The Hague but would prevent the United States from suffering the severe loss which is inevitable if either side should be defeated.

\* \* \* \* \*

In this chapter the writer desires to refer to the third group of charts herewith included which have been offered by various interests as important factors in the situation.



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DEFENSE

GERMANY



1945



1950



1955

**Chart Number Nine treats on population. As the population of all these nations is approximately equally divided between males and females, this chart also shows the relative proportion of males of the respective nations. The cross-hatched areas show the approximate number over twenty-one years of age who can read and write.**

**The importance of this chart cannot be over-estimated, as it is almost universally recognized that for any sort of world organization to succeed, the vote of the respective nations must, in a general way, be proportional to their male fighting strength. This would**

mean that said vote would first be based upon the number of self-supporting males over twenty-one able to read and write. Later, after the nations themselves adopt equal suffrage, this might be increased to include both sexes, although such a change would probably not change the relative votes of the different nations, the number of males and females being approximately equal in all nations.

## **Battleships and Armies**

Chart Number Ten is of interest in showing what controls international trade routes at the present time and the relative strength of the navies at

**the beginning of the European conflict. If this chart showed the same proportional alignment as Chart Number Nine it might be considered from a different point of view. Under present conditions, however, it cannot be given serious consideration in any theoretical discussion of the future of peace developments. Although in a practical discussion the predominance of naval power is very important, it is very difficult to chart. The fact that one lone mine can send a great modern dreadnought to the bottom of the ocean, makes it impossible to compare statistically or graphically the relative importance**



of battleships, fast cruisers, torpedo boats and minelayers. When to a compilation of this kind is added data on submarines, aeroplanes and zeppelins, the case becomes still more complicated. Owing to the possibilities of the submarine alone, the writer is convinced that the relative fighting strength of nations can now statistically be best compared only by counting their self-supporting people able to read and write.

## **Productivity**

For the benefit of the utilitarian who is not content with simple vital statistics and data on education, Chart Number

Eleven is herewith shown, treating of the amount of wheat per acre raised by various nations. Although the figures accompanying this chart are in quintals per hectare, yet the proportions are the same and the chart is satisfactory for comparative purposes. Although proper statistics are not available, it is stated that Germany also leads in the production per acre of other grains and foodstuffs. Certainly, Germany leads in many of these things, and when her product is compared with the results obtainable in this country, the difference is astounding. From a given piece of ground the Germans obtain almost twice

as much as we, who, in agricultural inefficiency, are equalled only by Russia.

A book\* has been written showing that nations must ultimately succeed or fail according to their productivity, which, in turn, is the result of character, intelligence, and industry. This simple statement does not mean much, however, until one sees clearly that the real test of character, intelligence, and industry is *productivity*; and that a government, school system, or even religion which does not succeed in making people productive, in the broad sense, is a failure. Whether or not Christianity,

\* "The Religion Worth While," by Prof. T. N. Carver of the Department of Economics, Harvard University.

Hinduism, or some other form of religion, is ultimately to become universal, will depend upon which religion makes its people most productive. If this applies to religions, how much more must it apply to nations. Hence, the importance of this simple chart on wheat per acre, which can be duplicated by many other charts on commodities, manufactures, and other products.

## Strength

Equals  $\frac{P}{A} \times P1$

Chart Number Twelve is given more as a suggestion than for any other reason, it being a graphical presentation

of the above formula. In this formula P stands for population, A for area, and  $P^1$  for the number of inhabitants above a certain age that can read and write, which brings in birth rate, longevity, and literacy. This means that this simple formula includes the factors considered in the first four charts.

As  $\frac{P^1}{A}$  equals density, this chart shows the product of the density times the number of persons over a certain age able to read and write in the various nations. As density is the best available barometer showing the needs of a nation, and as certain figures on literacy serve as one of the best avail-

able barometers on efficiency, the product of these two factors is used by many to determine the relative needs and deserts of nations. Whether or not this formula is an index of the strength of a nation need not be urged here. Sufficient it is to say that applying this formula to the United States and the leading nations of Europe gives the result shown.

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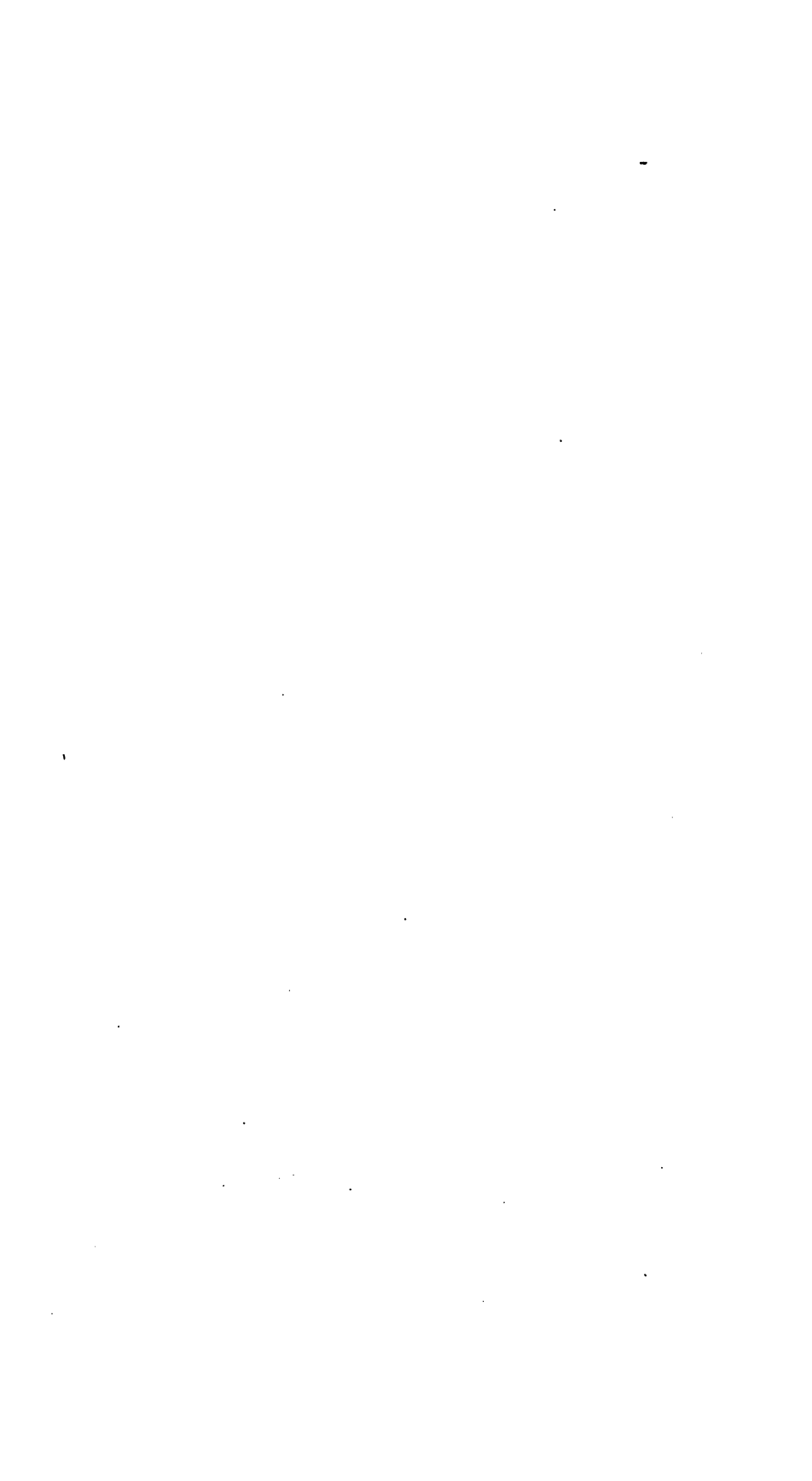
In addition to showing these charts to point out certain real facts that cannot be ignored, they are also given to show facts that must be recognized before the world can be organized along any permanent lines. As explained in another

volume of this series,\* one step in bringing about world peace would be the standardization of censuses in order that the growth of nations may be intelligently measured and compared. Before anything worthwhile can be accomplished, a survey may be necessary. Today a state of anarchy reigns in international affairs. Internationally, the world is the same today as it was politically at the time of the cave dwellers. As civilized governments date from the taking of the first census, so the organization of the world may date from the standardization and unification of the censuses of various nations.

\*See "The Future of the Nations" by Roger W. Babson.

Furthermore, we must not only recognize such facts as are above presented; but we must further recognize that, ultimately, such facts will determine world policies if the Inter-nation is to eliminate war. In other words, world peace will come only as we substitute statistics for sympathies, and substitute reasons for hopes. With statistics and reason, every worth-while question can satisfactorily be answered. Our sympathies and hopes are what lead us astray and delay the time of world peace and the period of prosperity which would follow.





# **The Closing Section**



## **Inter-Nationism or Militarism**

**I**t is useless to talk about peace along the lines suggested by the average peace advocate. We, here in this country, with millions of untilled acres, little realize the economic conditions existing in the countries of Europe. Supposing our population were 65,000,000 and confined to the state of Texas which is about the size of Germany, would we rest content to work and struggle under such con-

ditions with the rest of the United States undeveloped? It is useless to say that it is necessary only for nations to disarm and live peacefully. So long as people are born into the world with ambitions, they will struggle and compete. The fittest must survive and rule, and the weak must be eliminated or absorbed. The only question is, shall this be brought about by adapting the principles of democracy to international affairs, or must we depend upon force of arms?

It is evident that we must choose between inter-nationalism and militarism. The customary peace talk is utterly foolish and is doing much

**harm. There is no half-way step, and continued closing of our eyes will result in ultimate disaster. It is divine law that those who develop through sacrifice and industry must acquire greater power, while those who are self-satisfied and depend upon inherited wealth or permit their birth rate to decrease must decline in power.**

**But another reason can be given why we of the United States should hope that the outcome of all wars may be a draw, and that, after the nations have sacrificed billions of dollars and millions of men, their armies and navies will be in the same position as at the**

**start. The reason is this: when a conflict results in a complete victory for either side, not only does such a victory delay the development of the International, but it may mean that the next war would be between the victors and ourselves.**

## **The Danger of the United States**

**Up to the present time, the United States has been free from foreign wars for three reasons: first, because we have been so busy developing our own land that we have not seriously interfered with the foreign trade of other nations; secondly, because we are so far**

away from Europe and only within the last few years have mechanical inventions made it possible for nations to carry on a successful war against us; and thirdly, because of the mutual jealousy of European countries.

There is no doubt that had it not been for the mutual jealousy of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, our Monroe Doctrine would not be worth the paper on which it is written. This means that if the balance of power is ever broken in Europe and any one side is a real victor in the present conflict, we must either conform our policies to the desires of the vic-



tors or else fight. Almost every one thought that this would be true if Germany won, and hence many people of this country hoped that Germany would not be victorious. Personally, the writer felt almost as fearful of a victory for the Allies. Although England and France may not have the aggressive spirit of the Germans and hence might not be as dictatorial to us, yet England and France would be in a much better position to enforce their desires than would Germany. We must remember that England and France already have bases in the West Indies thoroughly fortified, which they could use for naval and mili-

tary operations against us at any time. Where Germany would be obliged to travel three thousand miles to inflict damage upon us, England and France, with the West Indies as a base, could take New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and our other important cities within forty-eight hours.

\* \* \* \* \*

The United States navy now ranks third, after Great Britain and Germany, with France and Japan next in order, and with the probability that the United States will sink to fourth or fifth place if France and Japan adhere to their present program and the United States does not make up for its recent

**slackening in battleship construction. The United States navy, however, is lacking in men properly to man the ships already built. It is lacking in reserve supplies of ammunition and it is lacking in torpedoes.**

**The requirements of the recent situation in Mexico have considerably demoralized the work of the navy. The standard adopted some years ago by the general board, namely, that there should be a fleet of forty-eight battleships by 1920, has been woefully neglected and is now impossible of attainment. In fact, through the number of battleships becoming obsolete from age, the real**

**fighting strength of the navy has increased but little in recent years except as the newer ships are much more powerful than the old. Far worse is the situation with respect to the land defences of the United States. With the exception of the forts which guard our harbors, and even these forts have barely enough men to operate the guns, the rest are valueless.**

**The plans of the General Staff of the army for resisting an invasion of the United States call for a force of some 500,000 men, which it is estimated will be needed the moment the first foreign soldier sets foot on United States soil.**

**The United States has not one-quarter of this number of soldiers available either in active service or in reserve. The authorities declare that it would require at least six months, and more probably a year, to put into the field this number of men trained and equipped for their task. In other words, once a foreign expedition were landed on our shores it would be many months before the American people could offer any resistance likely to match the strength that an invader would be certain to have at the moment of landing.**

**The United States actually has 85,000 soldiers in the**

regular army, of whom only part are now in the United States or within practical reach. Of this small number, one-quarter are required for the coast defences and cannot be included in the mobile army which is the force that must be counted upon to meet an invader.

No one doubts that plenty of Americans would volunteer to fight should it become necessary, and in six months or a year they could be trained for their duty. But field guns, such as the armies in Europe are using, cannot be obtained in that short period. The deficiency in artillery is so great that all the factories and arse-

**nals in the country could not remedy it if they worked full time for two years, nor could they in one year provide an adequate supply of ammunition for the artillery already in existence.**

**The proper equipment of field guns for the necessary force of 500,000 men for the defense of the United States is 1,292 guns. The United States now possesses a grand total, in the regular army and with the militia, of 235 guns, which have been described as the most miscellaneous collection of field artillery in existence. With the exception of the immobile guns mounted in the coast defences which can-**

not even be swung around to defend the forts against land attack, the United States army has no guns whatever to compare with the great siege guns in use in Europe today, which are being moved about with amazing rapidity. An American well qualified to observe military operations recently saw in France a force, *in only a ten mile segment* of a battle line 250 miles long, with more artillery than exists in all the United States.

The most glaring deficiencies of the military situation of this country are the lack not only of the men but of the means of getting them quickly when needed, and of



obtaining field guns and ammunition. The army, however, is likewise unprepared in the matter of cavalry and of signal troops, particularly in aviation sections, and also with regard to means of transportation for men, equipment and supplies. There is an adequate supply of rifles and rifle ammunition, and the military authorities believe they can count upon the factories of the country to turn out with rapidity the necessary articles of equipment and clothing whenever the emergency arises; but of what use are they alone?

They have not the field guns and artillery ammunition, and

**Congress has annually been asked by the War Department authorities to make the necessary appropriations for remedying the deficiencies in these departments before there is actual need of them. Major-General Leonard Wood has made the statement that, in his opinion, unless American manufacturers are now encouraged to manufacture ammunition for our guns, they would not be in condition to do so until after any war in which we might be engaged were finished!**

**These facts are not being presented to favor the armament manufacturers, but to impress the reader that the United**

**States needs the inter-nation for its own protection. One thing is certain,—we should at once take action for the organization of the inter-nation or else for a very much larger navy and army. There is no logical half-way position.**

## **The Limitations of Neutrality**

**We may be neutral about the conduct of any war, but we should not be neutral when considering the outcome or the terms of peace at the close of any war. Neutrality in such a case would be nothing less than indifference, which would be a crime to our chil-**

**dren. The future of the United States is unquestionably wrapped up in the result of all wars. A final victory by either side in the great European War may necessitate the inauguration of a great armament-building period in this country, possibly accompanied by compulsory military service, and ultimately involving us in a great war. On the other hand, if the European conflict over the trade routes can result in a draw, then there is a possibility that the nations will inaugurate some sort of world organization which will neutralize the seas, place the trade routes of the world under the joint control of all nations,**

**and lay the foundation for the regulation of international barriers, hence bringing about permanent peace.**

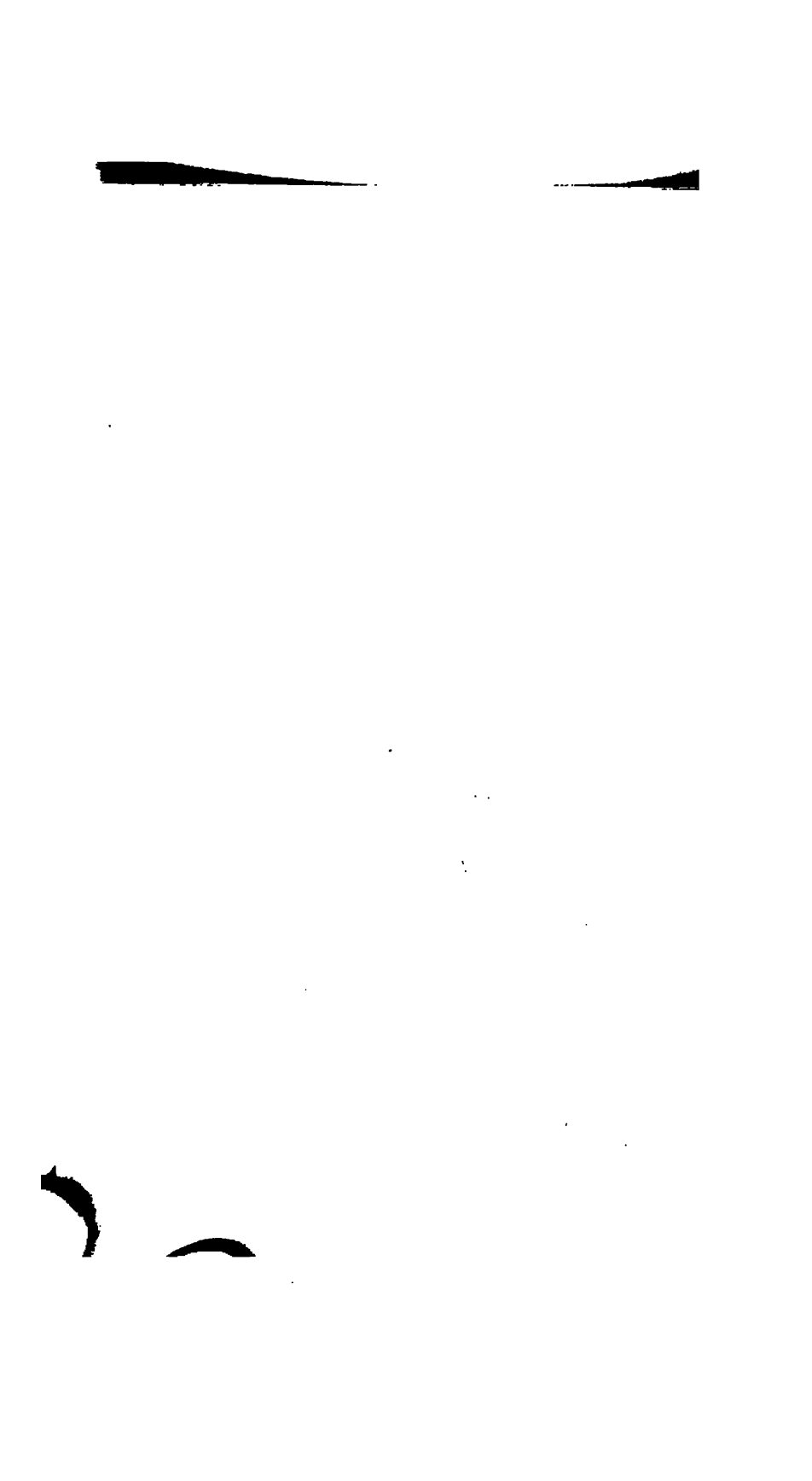
**If such is the result of the war, this country has before it years of continued prosperity. A new era in the world's history would begin—an era of real world peace and prosperity, when we can confine our efforts to competing in the development of men and things worth while.\***

\*The annexed chart shows the course of business in the United States during the past ten years. The X-Y line shows the country's net growth. This and the black area are explained in the note at the side of the plot. As areas will always tend to balance, the important thing is to bring about conditions which will raise the slope of the X-Y line. Nothing would do more towards this than the inauguration of the plan suggested in this volume. For further particulars as to how this chart can be procured every week, revised up to date, and concerning its use in anticipating business conditions, address the Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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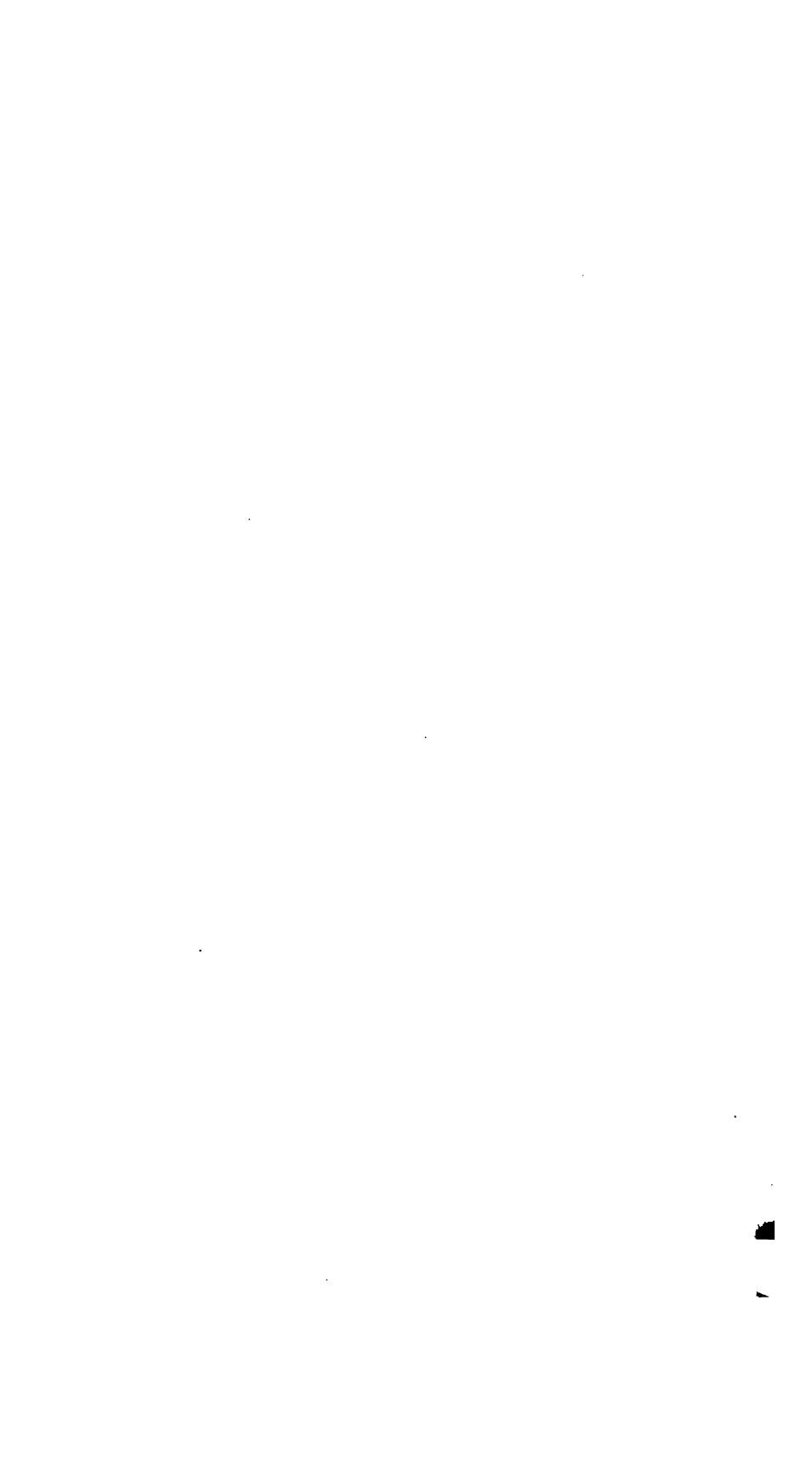
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